

CUBAN PAPER HAILS T. R. AS REAL LEADER

Wilson Eminent Educator, but His Statecraft Is Held to Be Unavailing.

OUR NOTES DO NO GOOD

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

HAVE, Jan. 15.—For Americans, especially those having to do with the conduct of American affairs, occasionally to see themselves and their actions as others see them may not be without interest or even instruction. That the interest in the Spanish American of President Wilson's forbearance with Mexico is not all that John Barrett would have the United States believe may be gathered from an editorial in *El Mundo*, the chief newspaper of any editorial distinction in Cuba.

Plainly President Roosevelt's solemn admonition to Cuba in 1906 that another revolution would cost the young republic its independence made a deeper and more favorable impression on the Spanish American mind than President Wilson's assertion that the Mexicans must be conceded the right to continue their strife so long as they liked without interference by the United States.

Following is the editorial: "A foreign writer, M. Jules Bois, in an interesting work devoted to a study of the strong, vigorous personality of Theodore Roosevelt, whom he calls with perfect justice 'a great American,' points out the fact that now, in our times, there is a dearth of great men among the very large number dedicated to statecraft. According to M. Bois, Roosevelt, the popular 'Teddy,' the beloved Colonel who came to Cuba in 1898, was a countryman who twice gave us the republic, the second time pardoning our madness of 1906, a madness which any ruler less noble and generous than Roosevelt might have made a pretext for definitively suppressing the Cuban government—according to Bois, we repeat, Roosevelt is 'perhaps the only great man' among all the public men of the United States. This dearth of great statesmen is notable no less, M. Bois declares, in the Old than in the New World.

Great Leaders Rare.

"We are in accord with the French writer. There are times when great men are found in politics, and there are times when mediocrities prevail. Great politicians, great statesmen are rare. To have them is to have a blessing, a country to lack them is a people's great misfortune. A Cromwell created the maritime greatness of England; a Richelieu established the hegemony of France in Europe. Earlier, much earlier, Spain possessed that hegemony, thanks to the genius and initiative of Cardinal James de Cisneros. With the great Chatham England grew colonially and under Pitt, Chatham's great son, England struggled for fifteen years against Napoleon until she overthrew him. A Talleyrand prevented the dismemberment of France after the definitive fall of the empire founded by the stupendous Napoleon. Metternich imposed the holy alliance upon Europe as a result of the Congress of Vienna, a Cavour prepared and achieved the unity of Italy.

"A Thiers reconstructed France economically and after the terrible French disaster of Sedan. A Bismarck was the prodigious builder of modern Germany. A Disraeli raised the powers of England to its greatest height, when he won the brows of its sovereigns the imperial crown. A Seward made the United States an American power felt in the councils of Europe.

"So much for the past; as to the present we must exclaim with M. Bois, 'There is a dearth of great men among the statesmen of today.' Had Germany had great statesmen they would have planned their country into the peaceful war, which has bled and impoverished her, which has caused her to lose her client nations, her customer nations and excited against her universal hatred and universal indignation. Only statesmen of mediocre minds would have launched the empire upon this insupportable struggle against Russia, France and England, which consume almost the whole industrial product of Germany. Had there been great statesmen, and would have given their first, their strongest, exclusive attention to strengthening the defense of Germany against the countries to repel German aggression.

"When the war broke there was a superabundance of troops and of munitions in the imperial territory of the Hohenzollerns, while there was a fearful lack of them in France and Russia. And they were lacking in England, which had no real army and but three months' ammunition supply for the insignificant force under arms. While Germany has not needed to order munitions from abroad, the nations of the Entente have had to have recourse to the factories of the United States and of Japan.

Roosevelt to the Fore.

"There is a dearth of great statesmen in the Old World the same scarcity is noted in the New. What great American statesman is it that has been so far from the statements of the Republican party? Elihu Root? He is a great lawyer and an excellent orator, but he is not a great statesman. If he had been he would not have contributed to the defeat of his party by supporting the nominee, Mr. Taft against the man of genius, Roosevelt.

"What great statesman is there in the Democratic party, now in power? He is a professor, eminent for his learning and culture, but one may be a good professor and not a great statesman.

"The present Democratic Administration has not with two grave questions that have called upon it for settlement—the Mexican question, the other the knowing without warning of merchant ships in the submarine of Austria and Germany. It is quite certain that in the Mexican question no great capacity has been displayed by the statesmen of the Democratic party. And it is no less certain that in the conflict with the Teutons, there has been a pitiful lack of energy on the part of those same statesmen, who believe that everything can be accomplished by showing notes upon the Germanic chancelleries, which receive them with exquisite politeness, answer them smilingly, even satisfactorily, but without prejudice, to continuing to blow up every merchant ship they can, until war may. All over Europe the Democratic party, with its plethora of brains, is a joke. They who did not drive back before the coalition of England, France and Russia, later strengthened by Japan and Italy—how can they be expected to retreat before the power of the Democratic diplomacy?

"While the Democratic statesmen write the Germanic torpedo, they would not even so far as to torpedo if there were a great emergency in the American Administration, but there is not. At least none such has revealed himself. We will not speak of the lack of great men among the politicians of the United States, for in our Latin republics we have no great men among the politicians. If one exists he is in the larval state. In Spanish America we do not produce great statesmen, such as M. Bois laments the dearth of, but on the other hand we produce great convulsives ('revolutionaries')."

The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, January 16.—General opinion in London is that Great Britain's Orders in Council directed against German imports will soon be superseded by an actual declaration of blockade. Full text of Germany's Baralong note, closing negotiations with direct threat of reprisal against Great Britain, forwarded to United States from Berlin. Stockholm is chosen as seat of permanent Ford tribunal. Pope urges German prelates to answer letter of Belgian bishops in regard to alleged atrocities in Belgium. Montenegrins reported as still fighting desperately. Berlin reports the Kaiser entirely recovered from his illness.

MONDAY, January 17.—Turkish forces in near East reported to have received severe setbacks on all three fronts—from the Russians on the Persian and Caucasus lines and from the British relief force in Mesopotamia. Capture of Kengavar, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, by Russians announced. British relief force near Kut-el-Amara. Montenegro completely isolated by Austrians. State Department officials announce that the United States will only accept British blockade of Germany if it is actually enforced. Cry of "Vengeance for the Baralong murder" taken up in German Reichstag. Lille set afire by British shells. Mikado declines to receive a mission from China, it is believed to show disapproval of contemplated Chinese monarchy. Cardinal Mercier is received by the Pope.

TUESDAY, January 18.—Vienna reports that Montenegro has agreed to conclude a separate peace, having accepted Austria's terms of unconditional surrender following fall of Cetinje. Vienna also reports that Italy has decided to withdraw altogether from the Balkans. King Gustav of Sweden warns England against further infractions on Swedish commercial rights. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announces that the British relief force in Mesopotamia is only six miles from Kut-el-Amara. Amendments to include Ireland and exclude Scotland from terms of the conscription bill fail in the House of Commons. Peace talk causes uproar in Prussian Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.—Family of King Nicholas charge him with betrayal of Montenegro; charge given general credence in the allied press. Berlin reports that Greece has received ultimatum from Allies demanding dismissal of diplomatic representatives of the Teutonic Powers within forty-eight hours. London press in discussion of proposed blockade dwells on possibility of several neutral countries being drawn into war against England. Lord Derby says enforcement of conscription will cause no trouble. British Government officially expresses surprise at German attitude on Baralong incident, when so many charges of atrocities have been cited against her army and navy and never answered. News of death of a New York Red Cross nurse in the sinking of the Brindisi after striking a mine in the Adriatic forwarded from Rome. Germans shoot down three Allied fliers.

THURSDAY, January 20.—Immediate action is promised in Great Britain on the proposed blockade of Germany and Austria. Swedish people reported as bitter over British seizures of Swedish mail and goods. Achievements of new German Fokker aeroplane, which is claimed to have destroyed thirteen British and two French machines within a month, attracting attention in England. Charges of graft in the purchase of shells made in Canada. French and English Ministers hold war council in London. Teuton forces understood to be withdrawing from Greek frontier; Paris understands peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off. Petrograd reports Turkish forces driven back twenty miles along entire Caucasus front. Nineteen air fights in a day on western front. Two British and five German fliers reported lost. Austrian offensive about Gorizia fails. Japan's refusal to receive Chinese mission explained by Japanese Ambassador at Peking as due to inflamed popular opinion against Chinese monarchy.

FRIDAY, January 21.—Montenegro officially announces that peace negotiations with Austria have been broken off. Fighting is resumed. Berlin's Tagblatt denies report of Allies' ultimatum to Greece. Compulsion bill passes committee stage in House of Commons. Britain calls 100,000 of Lord Derby's recruits to colors. King Constantine of Greece appeals to Americans against the encroachments of Allies, and a "high French authority" answers his charges. Fourteen more air battles on western front. Times warns Britain of impending economic revolution. Sweden reported to have placed embargo on exportation of wood pulp as retaliatory measure against England. Sir Edward Grey characterizes charges against Foreign Office's direction of German blockade as unfair.

SATURDAY, January 22.—Montenegrin situation cleared. Peace was offered, it is stated in Rome, but negotiations were broken off and fighting is now resumed. Essad Pasha with Albanian force assisting Montenegrins. Amsterdam hears that the Italian Cabinet has resigned and that Signor Luzzati has formed a new Cabinet.

MARSHAL WHO LET SPY ESCAPE IS OUT

Attorney-General Gregory Dismisses Deputy for Negligence in the Lincoln Case.

FUGITIVE GETS ON PHONE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—At the direction of Attorney-General Gregory a letter was written today ordering the dismissal of Francis J. Johnson, deputy United States marshal in Brooklyn. The Attorney-General had under consideration the negligence of the deputy marshal in guarding Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, who had been held in this country on a charge of forgery with a request for his extradition to Great Britain. The Attorney-General was convinced that Johnson had been measurably negligent in guarding Lincoln.

The intention of I. T. T. Lincoln to elude extradition to England on a charge of forgery was noted to Robert M. McBride and H. A. Hitchcock, of Robert M. McBride & Co., publishers of a book written by the spy, before he escaped, according to statements made by both men yesterday.

Since his escape, the men say, he has called them on the telephone several times and had long conversations with them on business matters. The publishers denied emphatically that they conspired with Lincoln to aid his escape in order to boom his book, "Revelations of a Spy," which was issued yesterday.

"We were in touch with Lincoln before and after his escape," Mr. McBride said yesterday. "That does not mean we spoke him or knew his hiding place. He wrote to us over the telephone. During the conversations he admitted he was in New York."

Mr. Hitchcock said that the fugitive had told him on Saturday, telephoning, he thought, from Marshall Power's office, that he intended to disappear. He characterized "those Brooklyn marshals" as "a bunch of boobies." The publicity resulting from the escape of Lincoln would help the sale of the book, he said, and he admitted that advantage was taken of the opportunity to launch the spy's revelations.

"A week ago he telephoned me and told me that he expected to be free," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The inference I drew was that he had rendered such valuable service to the secret service officials that the authorities were going to take cognizance of it in some way, such as indefinitely postponing his case. All I know of Lincoln has been turned over to the Department of Justice investigators by me."

ROOSEVELT STOPS PETITIONS. Won't Permit Use of His Name in Minnesota Primaries.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—Petitions for Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination for President will not be filed in Minnesota with the Colonel's consent. A. A. D. Rahn received a letter from the Colonel today asking him not to permit the use of his name in the primary.

"Of course Col. Roosevelt's wishes will be respected," Mr. Rahn said. "He is not a candidate for the nomination."

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BRIBERY CHARGED IN SPY INDICTMENT

Fowler Attacks New York Federal Action in Washington Court.

EXTRADITION IS FOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Charged that "more than dollar bills were used" to bring about the indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury in New York against officials of Labor's National Peace Council were made today at the preliminary hearing given three of the defendants by United States Commissioner Taylor.

The charge was made by former Con-

gressman Robert Fowler of Illinois, one of the defendants, who further alleged that "the bribe was no big that even the birds in the woods would be startled by it. If I were the Commissioner in this case I would break every precedent and allow the criminal and foul means to bring about this indictment to be shown."

Assistant District Attorney James Archer said it was not necessary to break any precedents as the Supreme Court had held that it was the duty of the Commissioner to hear every reason tending to show that there was not probable cause for extradition.

"Will you consent to our going into that phase of this indictment?" asked Mr. Fowler.

"It is not necessary to have my permission; you have got a ruling from the Supreme Court to guide you," replied Mr. Archer.

The incident ended here, however, as Mr. Fowler made no further reference to the means employed in bringing about the indictment.

Mr. Fowler's charge emanated from an innocent way. When he arose to attack the indictment as defective and to quote several anti-trust decisions he had two

\$1 bills in the law book with which to copy the indictment. Mr. Archer facetiously remarked that "it seems appropriate that \$1 bills be used as book-marks in an anti-trust case."

Mr. Fowler pleasantly remarked that this was not intended as a show of wealth, because he was not a rich man. An instant later his manner changed. He became angry and made his charges with considerable warmth.

The former Congressman, who appeared at the hearing with his codefendants, Herman Schulteis and Henry B. Martin, quoted a number of anti-trust decisions. He said the indictment did not state a specific charge which the defendants could answer.

Frank S. Monett, former Attorney-General of Ohio and former counsel for Labor's Peace Council, followed after Mr. Fowler had quoted a number of authorities to support his contention that the indictment charged no offense and that the defendants could not be extradited to New York because of its vagueness.

Henry E. Davis, counsel for the defendants, read the indictment and asserted that it did not make a specific

allegation against his clients. Mr. Davis made a formal motion for the discharge of the three men.

The hearing was continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the Commissioner will give his decision as to whether or not the defendants shall be sent to New York for trial.

24 KARAT CLUB DINES.

Eastern Jewellers Entertain Western Friends at the Waldorf.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the 24 Karat Club was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The club, which is made up of the leading jewellers of the East, had as their guests many representatives of Western jewelry firms. In all about 650 were present.

The speakers were Controller Proctor, Congressman William S. Bennett, Dr. William H. Striker, president of Hamilton College; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton and Melvin M. Johnson, Rear Admiral Coker, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, and Col. Glenn of the General Staff were guests. The president of the club, M. Luther Bowdin, Jr., presided.

SUYDAM'S ESTATE \$1,000,000.

Only Two Public Bequests in Will of a '49-er.

The will of Lambert Suydam, who died on January 18 at the Hotel Lenox, disposed of an estate of more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Suydam, who was a member of an old Dutch Colonial family in New York, was a California gold seeker in 1849, and returned to New York and made a fortune in real estate. Two years ago he announced a gift of \$25,000 to Flower Hospital for cancer research.

The only public bequests in the will are \$5,000 to the Northern Dispensary and \$1,000 to the General Synod of the Reformed Church. He gave \$10,000 to Emily L. Suydam, widow of his brother, James, and a similar sum to his friend, Jed Frye. His nephew, Lambert Suydam, received \$200,000, all his jewelry, diamonds and silverware, and shares with Emily L. Moore and Louise F. Austin, niece, in the residuary estate. Two other nieces, Lottie S. and Anna R. Weaver, get a trust fund of \$300,000, the principal of which goes to their issue on their death.

FIRST QUALITY HAIR SWITCHES On the Third Floor, at \$10.00 All shades, including grey.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS receive prompt attention. Telephone 6700 Bryant

Continuation To-morrow, of the Final Clearance Sale of Women's Tailored Suits, Dresses & Coats

comprising the remainder of this season's models for all occasions of day or evening dress, including sports.

AT PRICES THAT ARE IN MANY INSTANCES BELOW COST. OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCELLENT EXAMPLES:

Women's Tailored Suits of Tweeds, Broadcloths and Serges; Formerly up to \$45.00, at \$10.00, 16.50 and 22.50

Women's Dresses of Taffeta, Soiree, Gros de Londres and Nets; Formerly up to \$59.50, at \$19.50, 27.50 and 30.00

Women's Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Whipcords and Velveteen; Formerly up to \$69.50, at \$25.00, 29.50 and 35.00

Women's Dressy Coats of Velour, Bolivia Cloth, Velour de Laine, etc.; fur trimmed; Values up to \$65.00, at \$32.50 and 39.50

Women's Dresses of Serges, Velveteen, Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe; Formerly up to \$47.50, at \$12.50, 15.00 and 25.00

Street and Motor Coats of Mixtures, Plush Corduroy, Cheviots, etc.; Values up to \$49.50, at \$18.50 and 27.50

Petticoats

In charming assortments of new foreign and American designs are here for every occasion, at very reasonable prices.

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED FOR MONDAY:

Attractive Skirts of Messaline and Taffeta, with jersey tops, at \$2.95

Smart Street Models of Plain, Plaid or Changeable Taffetas, at \$3.95

Taffeta Petticoats, also all Jersey Skirts, with embroidered flounces, new models and colorings, in Pompadour effects, at \$5.00

Furs and Fur Garments

CONTINUATION TO-MORROW, OF THE JANUARY CLEARANCE, AT UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats, - - - - - from \$73.50 to 365.00 Former prices from \$95.00 to 450.00

Women's Caracul Coats, - - - - - from \$69.50 to 535.00 Former prices from \$95.00 to 750.00

Men's Cloth Coats, - - - - - at \$35.00 to 425.00 Muskrat lining; Formerly from \$45.00 to 550.00

Women's Cloth Coats, - - - - - at \$45.00 to 67.50 various linings; Formerly from \$65.00 to 98.50

Fur Muffs and Neckpieces

MUFFS	SCARFS	MUFFS	SCARFS
\$7.50	Raccoon \$5.00	24.50	Hudson Seal 16.50
16.50	Beaver \$8.50	20.00	Caracul 12.50
18.50	Skunk \$8.50	10.00	Grey Fox \$5.00
15.00	French Seal 14.50	21.50	Taupe and Sepia Wolf 18.00

Odd Scarfs and Muffs from \$3.50 to 10.00

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Night Gowns, at \$2.65 and 3.95 Combinations, at \$2.90 and 3.50

Envelope Chemises, \$1.90 & 2.85 Bloomers, - - - at \$1.90 & 2.90

Also Unusual Price Advantages in

The January Sale of Muslin Underwear

Night Gowns, - at 98c to 2.65 Drawers, - - - 55c to 1.35 Envelope Chemises, 89c to 2.85

Combinations, - at 80c to 2.90 Petticoats, - - - 85c to 2.95 Straight Chemises, 55c to 1.35

Being Fully One-third Less Than Regular Prices.

Women's Spring Blouses

Large assortments of desirable new models will be a feature of this specially prepared sale, to-morrow, AT THESE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Women's Blouses of white and colored voile, at \$1.95

Batiste Blouses in white, peach and tan, at \$3.85

Striped Silk Blouses suitable for sport wear, at \$3.00

Crepe de Chine Blouses plaited models; white and flesh, at \$5.50

Also a recent importation of

French Handmade Blouses

of sheer voile and batiste, daintily hand embroidered or tucked, at \$5.75, 7.25 and 11.50

Glove Silk Underwear

MONDAY, AT VERY REMARKABLE PRICE INDUCEMENTS.

Glove Silk Vests, tailored finished tops, in pink or white, - - - at \$1.15

Glove Silk Vests, French band or crochet tops; embroidered fronts; also lace trimmed; in pink or white, - - - at \$1.59

Glove Silk Bloomers, reinforced; pink or white, including large sizes, at \$1.59

Glove Silk Combinations, French band tops; embroidered fronts; also lace trimmed, - - - - - at \$2.85

Women's White Mousquetaire Glace Gloves

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT OFFERING MONDAY, OF